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DL TCH NO. EGMA-20391

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11. APR 1956

TO : Chief, SR

FROM : Chief of Base, Munich

SUBJECT: GENERAL— REDWOOD/LC IMPROVE/AECARTHAGE

DATE:

INFO: COS, EE

SPECIFIC— Transmittal of Police Interrogation Reports in the Case  
of the Disappearance of SKOB

REF: DIR 02219 Vladimir KUROVETZ aka SKOB

A Germany, POB Ukraine

1. We are transmitting herewith for Headquarters' information and files attachments A-F (listed hereunder). The attachments represent photostat copies of Munich criminal police interrogation reports (in German), pertaining to the disappearance in Munich, o/a 9 January 1956, of Vladimir KUROVEC, aka SKOB. The material was secured with the assistance of [ ] , with whom we have been in continuous communication regarding this case. According to [ ] the investigation of the case by the Munich police, conducted in not a very vigorous or efficient manner, has thus far remained totally without result and presently seems to be at an almost complete standstill. Please note that no information has been passed to [ ] concerning the possible Italian IS involvement and the theory that SKOB might be in Italy. In line with Headquarters' suggestion per paragraph 3 of reference, [ ] has been advised that, to our great regret, we were unable to comply with his request re obtention of information from SMOTH; it was suggested to him that he make another effort, via the BfV, to obtain a response from SMOTH.

Transmittal of reports dealing with his disappearance

2. The following attachments are transmitted herewith: in 1956

agitated w/ FCH/OUN

Attachment A - Interrogation report, dated 14 Jan 56 on: Bodan PIDHAJNYJ, DOB: 2 Jan 06, POB: Polonyczna, Ukraine, stateless, formerly Polish citizen, residing: Nordendstr. 5/IV, Munich 13.

Attachment B - Interrogation report, dated 16 Jan 56 on: Swiatoslav WASYIKO, DOB: 8 June 23, POB: Kolomyja, Ukraine, stateless, formerly Ukrainian, permanent residence: West Hill, 188, London S.W. 15, England; temporary residence; c/o PIDHAJNYJ, Munich.

Attachment C - Interrogation report, dated 20 Jan 56 on: Mikola NINOWSKYJ, aka Wasil SKOLOZDRA, DOB: 17 July 20, POB: Jabloniw, Galicia, stateless, formerly Ukrainian, residing: Belgradstr. 152, Munich.

Attachment D - Interrogation report, dated 20 Jan 56 on: Stephan LENKAWSKYJ, DOB: 6 July 04, POB: Uhornyky, Ukraine, stateless, formerly Polish citizen, residing: Erherdtstr. 10/I (bei Duell), Munich.

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FORM NO. 51-28A  
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pp 13

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Attachment E - Interrogation report, dated 20 Jan 56 on: Wasyl  
ZBROZYK, DOB: 12 Feb 25, POB: WYZLIW, Galicia (USSR), stateless, formerly  
Polish citizen, residing: Belgradstr. 152 (barracks B), Munich.

(and last but not least)

Attachment F - Interrogation report, dated 20 Jan 56 on: Stefan  
POPEL, aka Stefan BANDERA, DOB: 1 Sept 09, POB: Jaroslaw, Poland, residing  
Rosenbuschstr. 6/5 Munich 22.

Approved: [ ]

6 April 1956

Attachments: As stated

Distribution:

- 4 - WASH w/att.
- 3 - COS w/o att.
- 1 - MOB w/o att.

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74-124-29/3

EGMA 20391

**TRANSLATOR'S NOTE:**

Because the original documents have been written in German, and the individuals involved are of Polish, Ukrainian and Russian nationalities, it is difficult to establish with certainty the correct transliteration of names of the above mentioned persons. Therefore whenever possible, the spelling of names was left unchanged.

The following translations are testimonials submitted by several individuals at Police Court hearings, therefore close translation rather than interpretation was applied whenever possible. for obvious reasons.

H/W att. 1 to EGMA 20391

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74-124-29/3

From SR/3, Rm. 1509 J.

T-37-56

Munich, 14 Jan. 1956

HEARING NOTES

Summoned as a witness BODAN (BOGDAN) PIDHAJNYJ, a diploma-engineer, born on 2 Jan 1906, in Polonyczna, Ukrainia, stateless, formerly of Polish nationality, residing at Munich 13, NORDENSTR. 5/IV makes his appearance, and informed on the subject of his hearing, supplies the following data which are supplementary to his statements given on the 2nd of Jan. 1956 in regard s of the disappearance of KURWEC.

WLADIMIR:

Since 1923 I took part in various political movements, fighting for the independence of UKRAINA, and my activities were directed against any occupational endeavors regardless who was behind them. This was the reason why I was locked up in a Polish prison at the time when the German WEHRMACHT marched into Poland. Subsequently I was released from the prison by German troops. Shortly after the Russian campaign began, UKRAINA proclaimed its independence, and I was assigned as a liason officer between the State and the German WEHRMACHT.

About 14 days later the autonomy of the UKRAINIAN government was again liquidated by the GESTAPO and most of its members were put under arrest. It was only due to lucky circumstances that I managed to stay out of prison. I was able to find shelter with the German WEHRMACHT.

In 1943 when I was again in danger of being arrested by the Gestapo, I reported to the 1st UKRAINIAN Division, which fought on the German side, and which at the time was in the process of being formed. From the beginning to the end of the war in 1945, I remained with the 1st UKRAINIAN Division. When

the war came to an end, I was an English prisoner in Italy. However, in October 1946 I managed to escape and shortly afterwards came to Germany. From that time I lived first in Regensburg and later in Munich. Because of my political activities in the past I was not able to return to my country and I am living here in Germany as a political emigre.

Because there were so many UKRAINIAN emigres in Germany after the war, a Ukrainian resistance organization against bolshevism has been formed here, and I have been an administrative member of this organization ever since it was established. This organization carries the official title of "AUSLANDISCHE TEILE DER ORGANIZATION DER UKRAINISCHEN NATIONALISTEN" - (ZCZOUN) Foreign Components of UKRAINIAN NATIONALS ORGANIZATION. While branch establishments of this emigre organization are located in the West, the actual fighting group against bolshevism is situated in Ukrainia. The active resistance movement in Ukrainia is financially and propaganda-wise supported by the emigres in this country.

In order to organize an endless chain of resistance by the Ukrainian folks against bolshevism, a general revolutionary government, directing the fighting against bolshevism has been established under the name of UHWR. Next to it a military insurrection army was created in which every revolutionary-minded Ukrainian could join, and the OUN was to be regarded as a political party, the UPA as a military organization and the UHWR as a guiding force of the combined freedom movement.

Among the emigres too, foreign representation of these three elements have been established.

Unfortunately because of certain friction, which developed in this country among the emigre organization, two contrary groups were formed in February 1944, and as a result a split in the foreign representation of the OUN took

place. The top leaders of the more democratic group were REBET and MATLA, with their headquarters in Munich, Dachauer st. 9/II, and the leader of the more totalitarian group was STEFAN BANDERA, with headquarters in Munich, Zeppelinstr. 67.

Bandera recognizes only the <sup>UNWR</sup>UNWR, situated in UKRAINA, but not its foreign representation by the ZPUHWR, with headquarters in Munich, Karlsplatz 8. On the other hand REBET-MATLA group was fully behind this country's foreign representation by the ZPUHWR. WLADIMIR KUROVETS, who is missing since 9-I-56, came to Western Germany from Ukraina following the instructions of the resistance organization. This mission was to bring messages and mail from UKRAINIA to this country foreign representation, and bring back from here to UKRAINIA mail and various material support. After KUROVETS spent several months in Western Germany, the above mentioned "split" took place, and because of the changes resulting from it, the scheduled return of KUROVETS to UKRAINIA for time being was not possible. For security reasons KUROVETS was shipped to England by the end of 1953, where he secured employment as a factory worker. This was done because in England, especially in London our organization is very strong, and KUROVETS could feel safe there. I personally kept up the connections between this country and KUROVETS in London, and this accounts for my frequent visits to England. Officially I travelled as the managing director of the publication "UKRAINSKYJ SAMOSTIYIK", Munich, DACHAUER STR. 9/II, to maintain proper connections with our affiliated printing house in London. On such occasions I quite often met with KUROVETS and other men of our organization. The last time I visited England was in December 1955. During my penultimate visit I invited KUROVETS and a certain fellow by the name VASYLKO SVATISLAV to spend with me the orthodox Christmas in Munich. KUROVETS and VASYLKO arrived in Munich on a train coming from England on the 7th of January, 1956 and took up residence in my apartment. On that day, in my apart-

ment, we observed our festival of Christmas, after which my two visitors retired to bed at 10 p.m., claiming to be very tired from the journey. A certain VLADIMIR KOROT<sup>KEROU</sup>, residing in Munich, BELGRADSTR. 152//BARACKENLAGER, also took part in our Christmas festivities. KUROVETS AND VASYLKO have agreed to meet with him in my house on the following day i.e. Sunday 8 Jan. 1956 at 9 o'clock.

<sup>KEROU</sup> At this point it is important to emphasize that KUROVETS, VASYLKO and KOROT<sup>KEROU</sup> all are members of our resistance organization (REBET-MALTA).

On 8 Jan 1956 Korot<sup>KEROU</sup> came to my apartment in accordance with the agreement, and together with KUROVETS and VASYLKO they went to the church on KIRCHENSTRASSE (HAIDHAUSER KIRCHE). There they have been introduced by KOROT<sup>KEROU</sup> to a certain VASYL NINIOVSKI alias SKOLOZDRA and to VASYL ZEROSZEK. The two last mentioned individuals belonged to the BANDERA group. SKOLOZDRA knew KUROVETS already when he was in UKRAINIA, and expressed the wish to see him again.

At their meeting place, near the Church, SKOLOZDRA invited KUROVETS and VASYLKO to visit with him in his apartment at BELGRADSTRASSE 152 at 6 p.m. on the same day. After the church KUROVETS, VASYLKO and KOROT<sup>KEROU</sup> came back to my apartment. They remained in my apartment almost till 6 p.m., and then left for BELGRADSTRASSE 152 to SKOLOZDRA's apartment. KUROVETS came back from there to my apartment at about 10:30 p.m., and told me that in the presence of VASYLKO and ZEROSZEK he had a conversation with SKOLOZDRA and that they had some cordial and whiskey to drink. Shortly after they arrived to BELGRADSTRASSE they decided to pay a visit to a certain individual named KAMINSKI, who also lived on Belgradstrasse 152. KUROVETS however, left KAMINSKI almost immediately and went to SKOLOZDRA, while VASYLKO remained with KAMINSKI for almost an hour. KUROVETS too, spent almost an hour alone with SKOLOZDRA. KUROVETS also told me that SKOLOZDRA suggested to him, that both of them together return

concluded that he did not come back during the night. After I found out that the place on Zeppelinstrasse 67 had overnight accommodations for guests, I thought that he probably spent the night there. Before my departure for work I told VASYLKO to come and see me at my office around 10 o'clock, in case KUROVETS won't show up by then. At 10 o'clock VASYLKO came to my office and informed me that KUROVETS has not returned yet. Around 4 p.m. when I returned home from work he still was not there. I requested that VASYLKO call up the place on Zeppelinstrasse and inquire about the whereabouts of KUROVETS. VASYLKO called up the place and talked with a certain STEFAN LENKAWSKIJ. LENKAWSKIJ seemed to be surprised by this call, and after VASYLKO explained to him, that KUROVETS has been missing since Monday, and that it will be necessary to inform the police about it, LENKAWSKIJ declared that it might be better not to resort to such drastic steps. He promised that he will get busy on this deal, find out what happened, and asked VASYLKO to call him up again 15 minutes later. When VASYLKO called him up 15 minutes later, LENKAWSKIJ told him that he found out, that KUROVETS together with SKOLOZDRA and SZEROZYK took a trip in the direction of INGOLSTADT, in order to pay a visit there to a certain party. Evidently they have had a good time and later they came back again. LENKAWSKIJ advised VASYLKO to visit SKOLOZDRA's apartment in the evening, where he no doubt will be able to find out more about the whereabouts of KUROVETS, and so I told VASYLKO to pay a visit to SKOLOZDRA in the evening and positively demand to see KUROVETS. VASYLKO <sup>went</sup> ~~went~~ to SKOLOZDRA's apartment, where he found SKOLOZDRA and SZEROZEK. Both of them assured VASYLKO that they have made arrangements to meet with KUROVETS ON Zeppelinstrasse, on Tuesday, and not on Monday. In addition they agreed to meet with KUROVETS at the church in HAIDHAUSEN on Monday, but overslept, and when they finally came to the church, KUROVETS was not there any more. VLADIMIR



KEROT did in fact see both of them Monday in the church. SKOLOZDRA and SROZEK told VASYLKO face to face, that since Sunday evening, when KUOVETS came to visit with them, they have not seen him any more. After they missed KUOVETS at the church on Monday, they made a trip to INGOLSTADT, where they visited a certain STEFAN WOLANEK and celebrated the holiday there. Tuesday around noon, they returned back from there.

When VASYLKO told me this story, I began to worry, and I feared that the BANDERA crowd has done something to KUOVETS. On Wednesday 2 Jan. 1956, SROZEK called me up on the phone at the printing shop, and asked me, what seemed to me in a somewhat ironical tone, whether KUOVETS has returned. When I gave him a negative reply, SROZEK told me to stop jesting. I told him then that he is behaving like a pig, and that I will report this matter to the police. I started then on my way home with the intention to go from there to the police. Shortly after my arrival home KEROT came to see me, and informed me that right after I left the printing shop, LENKAWSKIJ and a certain MUDRYK came there to see me about a very important and urgent matter. They also told KEROT that they will wait for me till 5 o'clock in the "APOLLO" restaurant on DACHAUER st. Therefore I did not go, as I intended to, to the police, but together with KEROT we went to the "APOLLO" restaurant. There LENKAWSKIJ and MUDRYK have told me that KUOVETS did not come to see them on ZEPPELINSTRASSE, and they expressed their great amazement why I have not yet reported this very serious incident to the police authorities. To all my inquiries they denied to have anything to do with the disappearance of KUOVETS. When I demanded explanation, why only a day ago he told me not to take such drastic steps, and now he reproaches me for not having reported this incident to the police, LENKAWSKIJ declared that a day ago he was poorly informed on this deal.

When I told them plainly, that they are holding KUOVETS some place, they

replied that they have all the tight alibis they need, and that they too can say, that it is I, who liquidated KUROVETS after he expressed his desire to go over to the BANDERA's group. Finally, in order to obtain some conclusive results, we agreed that each party would delegate one man in order to establish an investigating commission. I went then to the police station. No. 3, where I stated all the facts pertaining to the disappearance of KUROVETZ.

In my opinion the disappearance of KUROVETS could result from the following:

1. KUROVETS may have been abducted by the BANDERA-group.
2. He could have been carried off some place.
3. He may have willingly returned to Russia.
4. He may have been liquidated or murdered.
5. It is possible that already in 1953 he was sent to the West as an NKVD agent and after fulfilling his mission went back to Russia.
6. It is also possible that he is again on his way to England, however, I hardly think that this is the case, because he certainly would have sent me a word by this time.

Momentarily I have no other information which could be of use to clear this case. If I should however, find out anything new, pertaining to this matter, I shall immediately submit such information to this office.

Signed H. FUCHS.

Hearing's record.

VASYLKO SVYATOSLAV, a bachelor student, born on 8 June 1923 in KOLOMYIA, UKRAINIA, stateless, formerly a UKRAINIAN national, residing in LONDON 188, West Hill, S.W. 15, presently on furlough in Munich, NORDENSTR. 5/IV where he is staying with PIDHAJNYI, makes his appearance, and when informed on the subject of his hearing makes the following declaration:

--Because I was a member of the former 1st UKRAINIAN DIVISION, which since 1943 was fighting on the German side against Bolshevism, it was not possible for me to return to my country after 1945. By the end of the war numerous members of the 1st UKRAINIAN DIVISION, including myself, became English prisoners in KARTEN. After spending one year in Italy as English prisoners, we were shipped to England, and in 1948, in England, I was released from captivity. I decided to spend the rest of my life in England, and I remained there ever since. At one time I was assigned to a London hospital, and I was taking evening courses in agriculture at a close-by high school. I have not taken part in any political activities because I did not have the necessary time for this purpose.

During the time when I was an English prisoner of war in Italy, I became acquainted with BODAN PIDHAJNYI, presently residing in Munich, NORDENSTR. 5/IV, who was also a prisoner of war and a member of the 1st UKRAINIAN DIVISION. Ever since then we have been communicating with each other. Our association is of purely private nature.

About January or February 1944 Mr. PIDHAJNYI, in one of his letters written to me in London, inquired whether I could arrange for an UKRAINIAN friend of his accommodations in London. I told him I could, and shortly afterwards PIDHAJNYI, in company of the now missing KUOVETS VLADIMIR, arrived in London. At this point I would like to call your attention that the spelling of the name of the missing fellow is not written correctly. KOROVETS (KOROWEC) is the right way

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to spell his name. I kept KOROVETS in my apartment for a while until he managed to find himself a room. He also found himself a job in a factory. The last address of KOROVETS was 2. CARGILL Road Earsfield, London, S.W. 18. The address of his employer I am not able to remember right now. I will be glad, however, soon after my return to London, to make inquiries there, and find out whether he did return back to London, or what could have happened to him, and notify this police office about it by mail.

My friend PIDHAJNYJ frequently came to visit with me in London. Pidhajnyj made those trips primarily as a member of the UKRAINIAN newspaper, which is also printed in England, to accomodate the emigre's living there. During one of his last trips to London, in November or December 1955, he invited KOROVETS and me to spend Christmas with him in Munich. We accepted the invitation and KOROVETS and I left London, and via Belgium arrived in Munich on 7 Jan. 1956, and found shelter in Pidhajnyj's apartment, where we on the same day, i.e. 7 Jan. 1956, celebrated Christmas. A certain KEROD VOLODYMYR, residing in Munich, BELGRADSTR. 192, was also invited to the party. Together we celebrated till about 10 p.m., and then went to bed. Sunday morning, 8 Jan. 1956, KEROD again came to Pidhajnyj's apartment, and KOROVETS and I together went to the church on KIRCHENSTRASSE. After the divine services were over, we met an old friend of KOROVETS, a fellow by the name NINOVSKIY MIKOLA (VASYL SKOLOZDRA), as well as a friend of the latter, VASYL ZEROZYK. Both of them invited us to visit with them and have supper in their apartment on Belgradstrasse 152 at 6 o'clock the same evening. KEROD, KOROVETS and I went back to PIDHAJNYJ's apartment and stayed there till about 6 o'clock, and then started on our way for BELGRADSTRASSE 152. There we met first KAMINSKIY ANATOL, with whom we became acquainted in England. After a brief entertainment, KOROVETS went to NINOVSKIY's apartment alone, and about an hour later I too followed him there. ZEROZYK and his lady -friend were also

present at NINOVSKIY's apartment. The main topic of conversation among the above mentioned individuals was about the resistance movement of the UKRAINIAN nationalists against bolshevism. We celebrated at NINOVSKIY's apartment til about 10 o'clock in the evening, and because KOROVETS felt very tired, we took him home. I only opened PIDHAJNYI's apartment to let KOROVETS in, and then NINOVSKIY and I went to a dancing hall. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning when I came home again. At 8 O'clock in the morning, when I woke up, I saw KOROVETS SHAVING himself and then putting on a good suit of clothes. When I asked him at breakfast, what we are going to do today, he declared that he is going downtown alone to do some shopping. He asked Mrs. PIDHAJNYI what is the best way to get to the market-house and to the railroad depot, and how he could from there proceed to ZEPPELINSTRASSE. Because I was not dressed yet, he departed alone around 9 a.m. He was no doubt anxious to go alone. Since then I havn't seen KOROVETS any more. KOROVETS' luggage is still remaining in PIDHAJNYI's apartment. On Sunday NINOVSKIY and KOROVETS agreed to meet each other again on Monday and Tuesday, however they have not specified neither the exact time nor place where they were supposed to meet. These meeting places were to be arranged when STEFAN BANDERA AND KOROVETS met on ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67. It is also possible that an exact meeting place has been agreed on between KOROVETS and NINOVSKIY when I wasn't there.

When KOROVETS did not show up by Monday evening, we were all sure that he met up with BANDERA. However, when KOROVETS did not show up by Tuesday afternoon, PIDHAJNYI asked me to call up ZEPPELINSTRASSE. I did so, and a certain Mr. LENKAVSKIY, who answered the phone, informed me that KOROVETS has not been there. When I explained to him that KOROVETS has been missing since Monday morning, he expressed his willingness to investigate this matter, and suggested that I call him again in 15 minutes later. When I called him again, LENKAVSKIY

LENKAWSKIY declared that KOROVETS has not been there. He recommended that I go and see NINOVSKIY, because the latter and KOROVETS supposedly made a trip to INGOLSTADT together. When I called LENKAWSKIY the first time, I told him that we must find KOROVETS or we will have to notify the police. When I called LENKAWSKIY the second time, he told me that there is no reason to call the police, because I will, beyond any doubt find out from NINOVSKIY the desired information. Tuesday evening I went to see NINOVSKIY on BELGRADSTRASSE, and he told me that he was supposed to meet with KOROVETS on Monday by the church, but KOROVETS did not show up, and he (NINOVSKIY), together with ZEROZYK, went to ZEPPELINSTRASSE, and from there made a trip to INGOLSTADT. Tuesday noon they came back again. While in INGOLSTADT, NINOVSKIY and ZEROZYK visited a friend named VOLANYK. There NINOVSKIY saw KOROVETS for the last time on Sunday, when we all celebrated in his apartment. NINOVSKIY also told me that BANDERA at the time was not in Munich. Mr. PIDHAJNYJ and I therefore concluded that KOROVETS probably met BANDERA, and together they left the city, and therefore he will be coming back only after a while.

Wednesday, on the 2nd of January 1956, KEROD asked PIDHAJNYJ to go and see LENKAWSKIY in a certain establishment on DACHAUER st., because LENKAWSKIY has something very important to tell him in regards to KOROVETS. I personally did not go there, but later on I found out from KEROD, who together with PIDHAJNYJ went to see LENKAWSKIY, that LENKAWSKIY told them, that he does not know where KOROVETS is. The details pertaining to this conversation are not known to me. PIDHAJNYJ, after his conversation with LENKAWSKIY, went to the police, and reported to them the particulars about KOROVETS Disappearance. Still later on I found out from NINOVSKIY that BANDERA again made his appearance in Munich on Wednesday, 2 Jan. 1956. Whether he was here at the time I do not know.

I personally do not have any explanation for the disappearance of KOROVETS, and have no facts which would help to form an opinion on this case. I do know

positively that he did not cancel his apartment or quit his job in London. It is therefore very doubtful that he came to Germany with me, with the intention of returning on his own free will to UKRAINIA. One thing which was perfectly obvious to me, is the fact that KOROVETS no doubt wanted to go away alone that Monday, and therefore it is perfectly clear that he was up to something, in which he did ~~not~~ not have any use for me, and (didn't want me to know about it.

On Tuesday evening, 17 Jan. 1956 I will be on my way to London via Paris, where I will remain for two days. From London, at the soonest possible date, I shall notify this office, whether KOROVETS is, or isnot there. I do not have anything else that I could say in reference to this case.

Recorded by

FUCHS

C.

Municipal Council of the City of Munich Police Headquarters.

Dept. KD-2

Calling number: 28331/8622

Munich: 20 Jan. 1956

Time: 0715

Record about produced person

Name: NINOWSKYJ

First Name: MIKOLA

Nickname: SKOLOZDRA WASIL

Date of Birth: 17-June 1920 in JABLONIV-Galicia

Number of children: None

Profession: Helper (printing shop)

Address: Munich, Bellgradstr. 152/barracks or the place where you lodged last  
night: Belgradstr. 152

Nationality: Stateless. Formerly of Ukrainian nationality.

Name, Occupation and address of parents:

MIKOLA and ASKA NINOWSKIJ, maiden name SALISNJAK, Ukrainian farmers

Identity papers: Traveling passport (ABK. V. 15-Oct. 1946) No. 0076416, issued  
on 4 Aug. 1953 in Munich.

Financial Conditions: Monthly income about 200 german marks. No. dependents.

Rent monthly - 7 German marks.

Driving licence: KL.3, issued on 6 June 1955 in Munich.

Last uninterrupted and non-enforced residence for a duration of a year or longer  
(time and place); Since 1953 resided in Munich.

Previous convictions: No previous convictions. Correction: Once I was detained  
for 3 weeks in prison but I do not know why.

The above named individual has been brought forth by K.K. Fuchs and KK Meister  
of dept. KD2 on suspicion of abduction.

Removed from Project *the code name*  
CS Classification: 74-124-29/3  
JOB # 64-425/83  
Box: 20 Fold: 9



Place of arrest: Munich, Belgradstr. 152

Declarations of the produced person:

The above mentioned particulars are correct. When I was six years old I enrolled and attended the elementary school in JABLONIV city for five years, and then, when I was 11 years old, I began to work.

In 1939, when the Galician part of Poland was occupied by the Russians, I fled to KRAKOW, where I remained for about 6 or 8 months.

In 1940 I joined one of the Ukrainian legions, which was incorporated with the German WEHRMACHT, and took part in fighting against Russians in 1941-1942 with this battalion. This battalion was set up in NEUHAMMER city in 1940. Together with my outfit I was removed to Frankfurt/ODER, where we donned security police (SCHUTZ POLIZEI) uniforms and marched into BELORUSSIA to take part in partisan fights. When my volunteer duty assignment expired in 1943, I was released and permitted to return back to my country. At that time my country was still occupied by German troops. When I came back home, I found out that my parents have been exiled to Siberia by the Bolshevics. When the advancing Russians came again to Galicia in 1944, I fled to the woods, where I took part in the fighting against the Russians as a partisan. As a member of the resistance organization of the UKRAINIAN Nationalists, I took active part in fights against bolshevics in Ukraina till 1948.

In October 1948 I was requested by my partisan-general to go to Germany and deliver certain correspondence to the Representative of the Ukrainian Nationalists there. For the first two weeks I remained in Munich and then I went to the DP camp in BERCHTESGADEN. I remained in this DP Camp for one year without making any efforts to gain employment. Finally I moved to a DP Camp in Mittenwald, where a number of my friends, former members of the resistance organization, were present. By the end of 1950 this DP Camp was taken over by the German government, so I moved to VALKA-Camp in NURENBERG city. Already, when I was

in MIDTENWALD camp, I was registered as a political refugee.

After a brief stay in VALKA-camp in 1951, I came to Munich and rented a room in the BARACKEN-LAGER on BELGRADSTRASSE 152, where I am residing at the present, and where I am registered by the police.

I am a member of the Ukrainian Nationalist Representation here, and work in the Ukrainian printing shop, which is located in Munich on ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67.

The mission of this organization is to fight against bolshevism with propaganda. Already in 1948 within this organization, which in those days was under a unified command, existed some differences in ideas between the UHWR on one side, and the OUN on the other side. These differences of ideas took place between the leader of the OUN and the leader of the UHWR. The leader of OUN is STEFAN BANDERA. Because of the above mentioned friction, BANDERA established his own Central Headquarters (ZENTRALE) in Munich on ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67.

He is opposed to all other UKRAINIAN resistance organizations, and is fully independent from them. BANDERA recognizes only the UHWR, which is located home in UKRAINIA, but not its representation among the emigres. I personally am on the BANDERA Side, and work, as I mentioned before, in the printing shop as a laborer.

I have a good idea why I have been brought here by the police for questioning. It concerns an UKRAINIAN fellow who recently came from England to Munich, to visit with Mr. PIDHAJNYJ, a certified engineer, and who has been missing since the last week. About this man I can tell you the following things: I became acquainted with this fellow in UKRAINIA. He was a member of the resistance movement, and was known by his cover-name as "SKOB".

As far as I know, in 1951 he was sent to MUNICH from UKRAINIA as courier to the Foreign Representation of the Resistance Organization. At this point I wish to make the following correction: SKOB was not sent directly to Munich but to England. Which way he came to England I do not know. It was then, when

when Mr. PIDHAJNYJ, a certified engineer inquired whether I knew SKOB. When I replied affirmatively, PIDHAJNYJ explained to me that SKOB arrived to the West from UKRAINIA, and gave me as reference. I personally did not see SKOB at the time. I knew SKOB from home, when he was a sectional propaganda leader of a district in UKRAINIA to which I too was assigned, and we quite often met in the forest. After PIDHAJNYJ gave me his description, I could without any hesitation assure him that SKOB is beyond suspicion, and that he belongs to our organization. PIDHAJNYJ told me at the time that, when SKOB came to the West, he debriefed him, and among other things asked him whether he knew me under the name of HRABENKO (my cover name in UKRAINIA). SKOB replied affirmatively, and thus PIDHAJNYJ was able to identify SKOB positively as one of our men.

I do not know anything else about SKOB, and I had no connections of any kind with him.

Sunday, on the 8th of Jan. 1956, at about 11 a.m. ZEROZEK, with whom I share my room on BELGRADSTRASSE 152, and I, together went to the church on KIRCHENSTRASSE (HEIDHAUSER KIRCHE) to attend the divine services. After the divine services were over, I was suddenly stopped by a man, and to my great surprise recognized this man as SKOB, and old acquaintance of mine from UKRAINIA. We greeted each other heartily, and I was genuinely surprised to find SKOB in Munich. I introduced my friend ZEROZEK to him and told him that ZEROZEK too was formerly a partizan. SKOB too was accompanied by a friend who took up residence in England, and with whom I became acquainted in Munich in 1951. He was known under the name of VASYLKO. VASYLKO was frequently making trips to Munich from England. When they have informed me that both of them arrived to Munich from England on Saturday, 7 Jan. 1956 to celebrate the UKRAINIAN Christmas, and that they are staying with PIDHAJNYJ, I invited both of them to visit with me in my apartment on the same day at 6 p.m.

When we left the church, SKOB and VASYLKO boarded a street car, and

ZEROZEK and I went to a close-by restaurant, and had dinner. We remained in the restaurant till about 4 p.m. I also bought a bottle of whiskey and sandwiches there for the party, boarded a streetcar, and went back to my apartment. ZEROZEK, upon leaving the restaurant, went to a football stadium on GRUNWALDSTRASSE.

At about 6:30 p.m., SKOB, whom I invited, was ushered into my room by ANATOLI KAMINSKI, residing in Munich on Belgradstrasse 152/LAGER. VASYLKO remained in KAMINSKY's apartment, and promised to <sup>show</sup> ~~show~~ up later. I wish to state at this point, that around 17:30 p.m. ZEROZEK too came back home, and was present in the room when SKOB arrived.

In addition Miss Marianne Ettl, residing in Munich on Hertzstrasse 12, a girl-friend of ZEROZEK, also was with us at the party. KAMINSKY went back to his apartment. SKOB and I talked about the resistance organization, drank some whiskey, and consumed some food. Around 9 p.m. VASYLKO came over from KAMINSKY's apartment to my apartment. The party then went on till about 10:30 p.m. By that time SKOB complained that he was very tired and we broke off our party. I offered to accompany SKOB and VASYLKO to PIDHAJNYJ's apartment on NORDENSTRASSE 5/II, where they stayed.

On the way I proposed to stop at some tavern, but SKOB declined. I accompanied SKOB all the way to the house on MORDENSTRASSE 5. There I parted with SKOB, and together with VASYLKO we went to a tavern on ELISABETHPLATZ. We drank there till about 1:30 in the morning. Finally we went to the "RIO-BAR" and remained there till 3 o'clock in the morning. At that time VASYLKO and I parted. I took a taxi from KURFURSTENPLATZ and went home, while VASYLKO and a girl he picked up in the tavern, kept on walking. Where he went with the girl I do not know. Since 10:30 p.m. ZEROZEK remained in the apartment and did not accompany us.

On our way from my apartment to PIDHAJNYJ's apartment, SKOB, VASYLKO and I agreed to meet each other again on Monday, 9 Jan. 1956 in the church. The exact time for this meeting was not agreed upon.

Monday, 9 Jan. 1956 I got up about 10 o'clock in the morning. At 10:20 a.m., together with ZEROZEK we boarded a bus, and took a trip to KURFURSTEN-PLATZ, and from there we took a taxi to the church in HAIDHAUSEN. By the time we arrived to the church, the holy services were half-way over.

We looked around, trying to locate SKOB and VASYLKO. We could not see any one of them, nor could we locate them in the church yard after the services were over. ZEROZEK and I went then to ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67, to get my mail. We did not find VASYLKO and SKOB there either, and we came to the conclusion that it was possible that they didn't come, because they were tired out. Because WOLANIUK STEFAN, an acquaintance of ours, who is residing in INGOLSTADT, AUSLANDERSIEDLUNG (foreign settlement), and who's exact address I have at home, invited us to celebrate with him the STEFAN-day, ZEROZEK and I went from ZEPPELINSTRASSE to the main railroad station, where at about 12:30 p.m. we boarded a fast train going to INGOLSTADT.

We arrived to INGOLSTADT about 1:30 p.m. There we bought a few presents and went to WOLANIUK's apartment. It was about 3 o'clock when we reached his home. We celebrated there WOLANIUK's birthday till 5 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, 10 Jan. 1956. WOLANIUK's lady friend, who's first name is OLEKSA (I do not remember her last name) also took part in the celebration. On Tuesday, 10 Jan. 1956 around 5 o'clock a.m. WOLANIUK brought us over to INGOLSTADT railroad station, where we boarded a fast train going to Munich. It was about 6 a.m. when we arrived to the main Railroad Station (HAUPTBAHNHOF) of Munich. Because it was already too late to go home, we had our breakfast at the railroad station, and from there, little after 7 a.m. we went to work on ZEPPELIN-STRASSE 67, where we worked the whole day through, still hoping that SKOB and

VASYLKO would show up there, because Sunday at the church they have expressed their desire to pay a visit to ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67 during their stay in Munich. ZEROZEK went home about 6 p.m. and I worked till about 7 p.m., and also went home. Upon my return home I found ZEROZEK and VASYLKO there. I asked VASYLKO why they did not show up at the agreed upon meeting place on Monday 9 Jan. 1956 at the church, or on ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67. VASYLKO explained to me that SKOB left PIDHAJNYJ's apartment on Monday 9 Jan. 1956 about 8 a.m., saying that he is going to the market-house and will perhaps visit also ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67. Mrs. PIDHAJNYJ was also present when he made this statement. According to VASYLKO's story, SKOB was very much in a hurry to leave PIDHAJNYJ's apartment, and before he left, he told them that he plans to come back around 3 p.m. VASYLKO told me that SKOB never came back since he left PIDHAJNYJ's apartment on Monday, 9 Jan. 1956, and therefore it must be assumed that something happened to him and the police authorities should be notified about it. I told VASYLKO that it is indeed a good idea to tell the police about it. VASYLKO then asked me whether SKOB isn't by chance staying on ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67, and I just do not wish to tell him about it. I assured him that SKOB is not on ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67, and it is very possible that he met up with an accident. After this conversation VASYLKO departed again.

ZEROZEK, VASYLKO and I talked for a while about the disappearance of SKOB, but we didn't really worry about it. It was only on the next day at work on ZEPPELINSTR. 67, when I told the fellows there, that SKOB was missing since Monday. I already told them Monday that SKOB and VASYLKO came here for a visit from England. I discussed the disappearance of SKOB with professor LENKAWSKIY, Dr. VASKOWICZ and Mgr. BENZAL.

They in turn got in touch with PIDHAJNYJ, and asked him whether the disappearance of SKOB has been reported to the police. There is nothing more that I can tell you about this case.

I positively deny any insinuations that I met with SKOB again on Monday, 9 Jan 1956, or that I had anything to do with the disappearance of SKOB. I do not have any explanation for the disappearance of SKOB, and I do not know why, what for, and in what manner the disappearance of SKOB took place. I am convinced that SKOB is not being detained by members of our group (BANDERA), nor that he was "eliminated" by our men. As far as I know, certain connections exist between PIDHAJNYJ and the organizations in England, in which SKOB too, as a subordinate of PIDHAJNYJ could play a certain role. The disappearance of SKOB has so many possibilities, that one cannot derive to any definite conclusions.

At this point I wish to explain a few things in reference to our organization so you could have a better understanding about my position. Before the splitting of our organization took place, PIDHAJNYJ was on BANDERA's side. SKOB was the man who at the time was delegated from UKRAINIA to the West as a courier with instructions to the foreign representation of our organization and because, instead of seeing only PIDHAJNY, as he was told to, he also went to see the adversary group of BANDERA. It is possible that PIDHAJNYJ and his group were anxious to prevent SKOB from joining the BANDERA group, and divulging to them the details of his delegated mission.

QUESTION -- Do you know SKOB also by any other name?

ANSWER -- NO.

QUESTION: But you already told me that you also knew him under the name of "BORIS".

ANSWER: At the time when PIDHAJNYJ inquired about SKOB, and asked me whether I knew him, he told me that SKOB is known in the West only by his cover-name "BORIS".

QUESTION: Does the name Korevets mean something to you?

ANSWER: This name is totally strange to me, and I hear it now for the first time.

QUESTION: The name of Korovets was given to the police here, when the disappearance of SKOB was reported, and so evidently he was registered here under the name of KOROVETS.

ANSWER: About this I don't know a thing.

QUESTION: Did you on Sunday, 8 Jan. 1956 when you were together with SKOB, make him a proposition to go back to UKRAINIA together with you?

ANSWER: I was only Joking when I made this <sup>PROPOSITION</sup>porposition to him.

QUESTION: Why did you make this proposition to him?

ANSWER: When <sup>we</sup>were discussing the fact that we are forced to live here as emigres, always conflicting with each other, I suggested to SKOB, that it would perhaps be better for us to go back home, to our own country and die there, after contributing our share of fighting. But I was only pulling his leg when I said this.

QUESTION: You also invited SKOB to visit ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67. Why did you invite him there?

ANSWER: When I mentioned to him that we have acquired a new house on ZEPPELINSTRASSE, he became very interested, and so I invited him over to see the place, and he promised that he would.

QUESTION: Wasn't the invitation to ZEPPELINSTRASSE based on some other reasons?

Did you not invite him there to celebrate STEFAN BANDERA's birthday?

ANSWER: I could not issue such an invitation, because BANDERA was not in Munich on his birthday.

QUESTION: Where was BANDERA on his birthday and during the time when SKOB disappeared?

ANSWER: I only know that BANDERA made a trip to the mountains to take part in the skiing there during those days.

QUESTION: Did SKOB tell you that he would like to go Monday to ZEPPELINSTRASSE,



so he could celebrate Stefan's day there?

ANSWER: No, SKOB didn't tell me anything of the sort.

QUESTION: You did however, for this reason make a date with SKOB, so the two of you could go together to ZEPPELINSTRASSE?

ANSWER: I did not make a date with SKOB on Monday to visit with him ZEPPELINSTRASSE. I told him that we will meet in the church, and from there we will go some place to eat. There wasn't anything said about going to ZEPPELINSTRASSE, because on that day the place was closed, and no ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> was there/

QUESTION: If what you say is true, how come you together with ZEROZEK went to ZEPPELINSTRASSE on Monday after the church?

ANSWER: I went there to get my mail.

QUESTION: From whom did you receive the mail there?

ANSWER: From the house manager, Mr. PETRUCH JAROSLAV.

QUESTION: Did you talk to anyone while you were there?

ANSWER: Yes, with a certain Mr. Paul SOHEWTSCHUK (?) from the house management.

QUESTION: Did anybody see you Monday at the church, and is there anyone who can testify that you didn't meet SKOB there?

ANSWER: Yes, Mr. KEROD VOLODIMIR, residing on BELGRADSTRASSE 152, Mr. BENZEL as well as HANOWSKYJ GENKO, with whom I was together on Monday in an after the church, can testify to that effect.

QUESTION: It is asserted however, that you, and ZEROZEK, and SKOB, alias KIROVETS, took a trip together on Monday to INGOLSTADT, and that you are in a position to inform us about the whereabouts of SKOB.

ANSWER: This does not correspond with the truth. I emphatically deny the assertion that SKOB and I took a trip together to INGOLSTADT. Reproach: This assertion comes from LENKAWSKIJ.

ANSWER: I cannot possibly understand how could LENKAWSKIJ make such statement.

REPROACH: But LENKAWSK made this statement face to face with VASYLKO and PIDHAJNYJ, and advised them too, that you can supply the information pertaining to the whereabouts of SKOB.

ANSWER: Upon my return from INGOLSTADT on Tuesday morning, I told LENKAWSKIJ that SKOB was in Munich, and I suppose, this is the reason why he advised VASYLKO and PIDHAJNYJ to see me about it.

QUESTION: How come LENKAWSKIJ also asserted that you and SKOB together went to INGOLSTADT?

ANSWER: The only way I can explain this is that LENKAWSKIJ, when I told him Tuesday morning that we came back from Ingolstadt, assumed that SKOB too was with us. This, however, is not so, because actually SKOB was not with us.

QUESTION: Did ZEROZEK come back with you on the same train from INGOLSTADT to Munich?

ANSWER:: When we came to the INGOLSTADT railroad station it was Tuesday, about 5 a.m. A train was standing at the station ready to depart for Munich. I wanted to board this train together with ZEROZEK, but he refused to take the train, because he did not wish to pay the additional fee for fast trains. He decided to use the next train, which was leaving eight minutes later. But because it was absolutely important for me to be at BANDERA's apartment in Munich at 6:30 a.m., so I could escort him to ZEPPELINSTRASSE I boarded the fast train without ZEROZEK, and was on my way to Munich. I arrived here about 6 a.m. and had breakfast in a dairy-shop at the railroad depot, because I had some time to spare, and BANDERA's apartment was not too far away. When I left the dairy -shop I encountered ZEROZEK AT THE railroad station hall. His train has also arrived in the mean time. As far as I can recall, ZEROZEK said to me" -- You see, I came here **earlier than you did**"--. If ZEROZEK asserts that he was on ZEPPELINSTRASSE before I

came there, it is possible that he did, because I cannot any longer recall all the details. From the railroad station I went to BANDERA's apartment, but I didn't find him home, and so I went to ZEPPELINSTRASSE, where I talked with LENKAWSKIJ and told him that I was in INGOLSTADT.

I wish to emphasize again that I have told you nothing but the truth, and that I have absolutely nothing to do with the disappearance of SKOB. If I cannot remember all the particulars or events which took place, or if I have contradicted myself in my statements, it is due to the fact that I have celebrated in my apartment Sunday evening and I was slightly intoxicated on my way to INGOLSTADT. There is nothing more that I can tell you. My conscience is clear.

KD2

DISPOSAL:

After the hearing NINOWSKYJ was processed in the identification bureau, and released around 3 p.m.

D.

Municipal Council of the City of Munich.

Police Headquarters

Department: KD-2

Munich, 20 Jan. 1956  
9 a.m.

Record about produced person.

NAME: LENKAWSKYJ

FIRST NAME: STEPHAN

NICKNAME: None

DATE OF BIRTH: 6 June 1904 in UHOZNYKY - UKRAINIA.

DISTRICT: STANISLAW (STANISLAW?)

NAME OF PARENTS: Vladimir Lenkawsky - Maria nee - ANTULSKA - priest, address  
unknown

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: None

OCCUPATION: Editor

ADDRESS: Munich, ERHERDSTRASSE 10/1 by Mrs. Dull

PLACE WHERE PERSON STAYED LAST NIGHT: Hospital on ZIEMSENSTR.

NATIONALITY: Stateless, formerly a Polish citizen.

IDENTITY PAPERS: No identity papers - allegedly left at home.

ARMY CATEGORY: None

DRIVING LICENCE: None

LAST PERMANENT AND VOLUNTARY:

Stay for 1 year: Since 15 Apr. 1946 in Munich

This person has been produced by: SCHLACHTER, KK. DEPT. KD-2.

FOR: On suspicion of abduction.

PLACE OF ARREST: Hospital on ZIEMSENSTR.

Picked up from the l.d. ISAR hospital and brought over to Police Headquarters, LENKAWSKIJ appears in person and makes the following statement:

Removed from Project *Alrodynamica*  
CS Classification: 74-124-29/3  
JOB # 69-425/83  
Box: 20 Field: 9

My identification records are filled out correctly. When I was two years old my parents and I left my birthplace and moved to PITKIV, NADVIRNA district, where my father received a job as a priest. There I attended the four-year elementary school after which I enrolled the gymnaziya in STANISLAW. In 1925 I graduated from the Gymnaziya and began to study philosophy in LVOV university. In 1931 I graduated from the University and moved to KRAKOW where for one year I studied political economy.

In November 1932 I was arrested by the Polish police because once in 1929 I took part in an Ukrainian Nationalist Congress in Vienna. I was accused of being one of the founders of the "UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS Organization" which was prohibited in Poland.

On the 19th of November 1936 I was released from the LOMZHA prison and sent to STANISLAW. About four months after my release from prison I gained employment as an office worker in the Zentral Union of the UKRAINIAN Confederation (GENOSSENSCHAFT) in LVOV city.

In March 1938 I resigned from the job and became a member of the editorial staff of the weekly newspaper "GOLOS".

This newspaper followed up the UKRAINIAN national movement and was often confiscated by the Polish authorities. In June 1939 I moved back from LVOV to STANISLAW to live with my parents, and I remained there till November 1, 1939. During that time, that is up to the time when the war started, I was working for the "GOLOS" newspaper. In November 1939, when the Russians invaded Poland, I left STANISLAW where my parents remained, and went to KRAKOW to avoid persecution from the Russians. KRAKOW city was at the time governed by the Germans. At the outbreak of the war in 1941 I left KRAKOW and went to LVOV.

On the 29th of July 1941, when we UKRAINIANS proclaimed our independence, I was arrested by the GESTAPO.

Together with other UKRAINIANS we were shipped first to KRAKOW and later

AUSCHWITZ. There on the 19th of December 1944 I was released and went to KRAKOW. I remained only for a short time in KRAKOW because the RUSSIANS have been getting closer, and therefore I moved first to Vienna, where I stayed only for a short while, after which I went to Rome. There I lived as a refugee till March 1946 and was receiving aid from the UNRRA (SIC). Later I left Rome and began to move toward Munich where I arrived on the 15th of April, 1946. I chose Munich because the majority of my compatriots were residing in Bavaria. I have not registered in any camp, and during my stay in Munich I lived in private apartments. At first, up till about 1948, I lived on the donations received from the UNRRA (SIC).

During the summer of 1948 I, together with some other UKRAINIANS, established a publishing house - "UKRAINSKYJ SAMOSTIJNYK", and served as a member of the editorial staff. This publishing house was located in Munich on DACHAUER st. No 9. We made our business to utilize our newspaper as a means for promoting among the population the desire to free themselves from communism. Personal differences of opinion resulted into the creation of an opposition group, headed by an Ukrainian named REBET. This group is still printing a weekly newspaper "UKRANISKYJ SAMOSTIJNYK" and it is still located on DACHAUER STRASSE. Thereupon an old group of the "UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS" under the guidance of an UKRAINIAN named BANDERA opened up a new printing house. STEFAN BANDERA uses a cover name "POPEL" so that his real name would not be <sup>known</sup> ~~revealed~~ to the Russian circles.

The ~~true~~ name of our printing house is "SCHLACH PEREMOHY" which means "The way to Victory". We are located in Munich on ZEPPELINSTR. 67. Our opponents advertise themselves as democrats in contrast to our organization which they describe as not progressive and too conservative. The neo-communists and the socialists accuse us of having totalitarian and fascistic tendencies. These assertions coming from both sources are false, and do not correspond with the

truth.

The group in which BANDERA works is independent, and is not connected with any other organization.

We on the other hand, have connections with UKRAINIANS living in foreign countries. They approve of our policies and propagate our literature among our country-men.

I am active as an administrative member of the BANDERA group, which is known as the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists - "OUN".

Up until about two years ago PIDHAJNYJ belonged to our organization. He parted from us and joined the opposition group. What was the motive for his resolution, I don't know. Some three years ago during a casual conversation PIDHAJNYJ revealed to me that a member of the UKRAINIAN underground forces fled to the West. This fugitive, according to information supplied by PIDHAJNYJ, used "SKOB" as a cover-name. From the conversation I found out, that this refugee established his residence in England. What were the activities <sup>in which</sup> ~~that~~ SKOB was engaged in England, PIDHAJNYJ did not reveal to me. In our printing office it was known that SKOB joined the opposition group in England. This opposition group in England is identical with the one on DACHAUER st. No. 9 in Munich. I personally never came into contact with SKOB, and I was not interested in him. I did not hear anything concrete about SKOB since the time I had my conversation with PIDHAJNYJ.

On the 9th of January 1956 I met by chance the UKRAINIAN NINOVSKYJ on ZEPPELINSTRASSE, who told me that on the 8th of January, 1956 SKOB came to visit with him in his apartment. SKOB supposedly told him, that he was disillusioned with the opposition group, and expressed his desire to visit the printing house on ZEPPELINSTRASSE.

I was glad to hear this information, and NINOVSKYJ told me that I could personally get acquainted with SKOB.

An exact meeting place between NINOVSKYJ and me has not been established, because NINOWSKYJ knew about my work in the printing house. It was prearranged however, that SKOB will deliver a speech on the 10th of January, 1956. The exact hour was not set. On the 10th of January 1956, at about 3 p.m. I received a telephone call from a personal friend of mine, VASILKO, asking me whether Mr. SKOB did show up today in the ZEPPELINEST printing house. At first I told him "no", and then I said to him that I don't know, and I better ask some of my colleagues. I proceeded then to inquire from my co-workers, namely Mr. SHEVCHUK, Mr. VASKOVICH and Mrs. DEMCHUK, whether NINOVSKYJ already visited the printing house.

When I was in one of the rooms still looking for NINOVSKIY (NINOWSKYJ), Mr. VASKOVICH or Mr. ~~MYSKIV~~ appeared (I don't remember who of the two any more), and told me that NINOVSKIY is on the phone. I went immediately to the phone and asked NINOVSKIY whether he and SKOB have already visited our place, or whether he and SKOB are coming to see us. NINOVSKIY replied that he waited all day for SKOB, but the latter did not show up. I told NINOVSKIY then that VASILKO has called me on the phone and told me that SKOB did not come home last night, and he does not know where to look for him. NINOVSKIY asked me whether VASILKO will call me again, and when I told him that he will, he asked me to request VASILKO to come to his apartment so they could discuss this case together. About 3:20 p.m. VASILKO called me up again, and I told him that all I know is that SKOB was not here. I also told him that he should go over to see NINOWSKYJ, and talk this matter over with him.

About two or three days later I called up PIDHAJNYJ, and requested that an investigating committee be formed in order to instigate a search for SKOB. During our conversation PIDHAJNYJ mentioned several times that he suspects that SKOB either defected to our side, or we are keeping him some place against his will. We on the other hand have been suspecting that the opposition was deter-



mined under any circumstances to prevent SKOB from having a conversation with us.

Thanks to the mediations of Mr. STEFAN MUDRYK and Mr. KEROD a discussion between Mr. PIDHAJNYJ and me took place in the "MUNCHNER HOF" tavern on DACHAUER Str.

During this discussion the two, mentioned before, gentlemen were present, and took part in our discussion. An investigating committee has been formed but it did not perform its assignment because PIDHAJNYJ has not openly requested it to do so. Thereupon neither our, nor the opposition side made any efforts in this direction.

It is not true that I told VASYLKO, when he called me up on the 10th of January 1956, that KOROVETS, alias SKOB, has not been on ZEPPELINE st., and that he (SKOB) in company of NINOVSKIY and ZEROZEK took a train to INGOLSTADT.

Hereupon I declare that I told VASILKO the following "why don't you talk with NINOVSKIY. He and SKOB did some drinking together, perhaps together they made an excursion to INGOLSTADT." I knew that NINOVSKIY was planning to go to INGOLSTADT Monday on 9-1-56, and therefore I assumed that he carried out his plans. On 9 Jan. 1956 at 11 a.m. NINOVSKIY told me, when I met him on ZEPPELINSTRASSE, that today yet, he is going to make a trip to INGOLSTADT. I told VASILKO the following: "Before taking the drastic step of notifying the police which will possibly compromise your guest, why don't you go over to see Mr. NINOVSKIY and ask him what he knows about this case."

It is not true that I told VASILKO, he should not notify the police or take any such drastic measures. I have never told PIDHAJNYJ that on Tuesday I was ill advised, and that this matter is very serious. Witnesses MUDREK and KEROD can testify that I did not say this. To the contrary, it is true that I asked PIDHAJNYJ why he hasn't notified the police. In my opinion it was his

duty as a host to be concerned with the welfare of his guest, and therefore inform this incident to the police to find out just what has happened.

I do not know where SKOB is at the present time. I have no idea where he could be found. I personally never had anything to do with him and I never met him.

There isn't anything else that I could add in this case.

E.

Municipal Council of the city of Munich.

Police Headquarters

DEPT.: KD2

Calling No 28331/ along with 8655

Munich 20 January 1956

Record about Produced Person:

NAME: ZEROSZYK

FIRST NAME: WASYL

NICKNAME: None

Date of Birth: 12 February 1925 in Wyzliw/UdSSR-GALICIA

MARITAL STATUS: Single

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: None

OCCUPATION: Student

ADDRESS: Munich, Camp on BELGRADSTRASSE 152, BARRACK B.

NATIONALITY: Stateless, formerly a Polish citizen.

THE NAMES AND RESIDENCE OF PARENTS:

ANDREJ and JULIA, nee PRITULA, working people. Father lives in <sup>C</sup>ANADA and mother in Poland.

IDENTITY PAPERS: Traveling passport No. 0442611 issued on 2 July, 1954 in Munich.

ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS: Employed as a secretary in an office on ZEPPELINSTR. 67 in Munich with a monthly income of 150 German marks.

DRIVING LICENCE: None

LAST PERMANENT AND VOLUNTARY RESIDENCE for 1 year or LONGER: Since 1950 I have been residing in Munich.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS: Sentenced by A.G. Munich, to three months in prison for

assault and battery with probation till 1955.

Removed from Project *Aerodynamics*  
CS Classification: 74-124-29/3

JOB # 69-425/82

Box: 20 Fold: 9

--The above named person have been produced by SCHIMMER, KK.U. Rucker, V/20, dept. KD-2.

--PLACE OF ARREST: Munich, camp at BELGRADSTRASSE No 152, Barrack B.

--For the circumstances see supplement.

Munich, 20 Jan. 1956

Hearing Notes.

On the 20th of January 1956 at 7 o'clock in the morning ZEROZYK WASYL was picked up in his apartment and brought over to the police station and, when informed about the reason for his detention and reminded to tell the truth, said the following:

"I was born in WYZIL, Poland where I was brought up by my parents.

In the district town of BELZ I attended 6 years of elementary school and two years of commercial school. I also attended there for one year the lyceum. During the war I was in my native city with my parents.

After the war came to an end, during the summer of 1955, I fled to Germany because of political reasons -- I did not get along very well with the Communist regime. I came to REGENSBURG city and stayed in the camp for three years. Later I moved to the camp in LANDSHUT (?illegible) city camp, and at the beginning of 1956 I moved to Munich, where I lived for a while in a Ukrainian student's home on FUHRICHSTRASSE.

~~In reference to myself:~~

Already when I was in Poland, I belonged to an UKRAINIAN Nationalist Organization. This organization is anti-communistic.

When I came to Germany I immediately joined in with the Nationalist organization in exile. This organization has been established already in 1929. The leader of this organization in UKRAINIA is STEFAN BANDERA. Up till 1940 he was also the president (chairman) for the members of this organization residing in

In February 1954 the BANDERA group split up. PIDHAJNYJ and BANDERA were not in agreement anymore and he <sup>(BANDERA)</sup> established his own group. It is only natural that various members of the BANDERA group switched over to PIDHAJNYJ. PIDHAJNYJ then made a trip to England to make a deal with the English. <sup>authorities</sup> Later on BANDERA too was invited to make a deal with the English and asked to come to England. Because the English did not wish to drop PIDHAJNYJ, they decided to collaborate with both groups i.e. with BANDERA's as well as with PIDHAJNYJ's. KOROWETS, who at the time was still in England, could not make up his mind what group he should join. He was not supposed to go back to Germany from England.

He was therefore in England put under surveillance by the English <sup>authorities</sup> so that he could not move about freely.

PIDHAJNYJ's group has its headquarters in Munich on DACHAUERSTR. no. 9 in Munich. PIDHAJNYJ is not, however, in charge of it <sup>any</sup> ~~any~~ more - REBET and MATLA are the leaders.

In the morning on the 8th of Jan. 1956, I was together with NINOWSKIJ MIKOLA in the HEIDHAUSER church which is in Munich on KIRCHENSTRASSE. In the church I met SWIATOSLAV WASYLKO, whom I have known for a long time. I knew that WASYLKO was residing in London. WASYLKO asked me whether NINOWSKIJ <sup>is</sup> also present in the church, because he said he brought with him from London an old friend of NINOWSKIJ. I inquired who could <sup>this</sup> ~~that~~ be, to which he replied that it is Boris, who's real name is KOROWETS. I was going to take him over to NINOWSKIJ, who was still in the church, when NINOWSKIJ in company of KOROWETS appeared coming out of the church, and they met each other in front of the church. I recognized KOROWETS very well by his description. However, this was actually the first time I saw him. I was introduced to KOROWETS, and we had a very pleasant conversation. From the church NINOWSKIJ, KIROT WLADIMIR, the daughter of PIDHAJNYJ, KOROWETS and I went to MAXWEBER-PLATZ. NINOWSKIJ and I invited KOROWETS and WASYLKO to have dinner with us, but they declined and told

us that they could not dine now, but they will come to visit with me in my apartment at 6 o'clock in the evening.

KIROT, the daughter of PIDHAJNYJ, KOROWETS AND WASYLKO boarded a street-car, while NINOWSKYJ and I went to a lunch room to have something to eat, however, KOROWETS and WASYLKO did not show up at 6 p.m. as it was agreed. At 6:30 or 6:45 p.m. KOROWETS came alone, that is he came accompanied by KAMYNSKI ANATOL, because he by himself alone could not find my apartment. I asked him right away, where was WASYLKO, to which KAMYNSKI replied that he (WASYLKO) is still in his apartment, and that he will arrive a little later on. KAMYNSKI then departed immediately again, because he still had guests in his apartment -- this was the day of Christmas feast. About an hour later WASYLKO came to my apartment. In my apartment, at the time the following persons were present: NINOWSKYJ (he lives in my apartment), my lady-friend MARIANNA ETTTEL, who lives in Munich on WILHELM-HERTZ st. 12, KOROWETS, WASYLKO and I. We ate and drank. About 10 p.m. KOROWETS AND WASYLKO departed. In reality we wanted to go to some tavern but KOROWETS refused to go saying that he is tired. So I remained home while NINOWSKYJ escorted the remaining two guests, but before they departed we made a date to meet again the next day. We decided to meet the next day i.e. on the 9th of Jan 1956 in the morning in the Heidhauser church during the divine services - between 9:30 and 10:30, and then go some place.

The next day I overslept, but as soon as I woke up I got NINOWSKIY out of bed and we immediately rode to the church. When we reached KURFURSTENPLATZ it was already 10:20, and therefore we took a taxi from there to the HEIDHAUSER church. By 10:30 we were already in the church, but we didn't find KOROWETS there. The divine services were over at 11 o'clock, and we waited 10 more minutes, but KOROWETS DID not show up.

NINOWSKYJ and I went then to our office on ZEPPELINESTR. 67 to pick up

and VASYL NADWIJSCHYN. About 6 o'clock in the evening some more friends of STEFAN came to the apartment so that altogether there were 13 or 14 people present. We celebrated up till 4 o'clock in the morning in STEFAN's apartment and then went to the Main Railroad station escorted by SEFAN and SAUKIUW. The train which we intended to take was leaving at 5:20 a.m. We were a little late so we tried to take a taxi to the Main Railroad Station, but we could not find a taxi anywhere at this time in the morning, so we were obliged to walk to the station. We were about 300 meters away from the station when our train pulled out. We went then to the station's restaurant. The restaurant was already closed, but nevertheless we could sit there and later on managed to get some Coca-Cola and beer. STEFAN and SAUKIUW were still with us at the time. Little after 7 o'clock a.m. a fast train was leaving for Munich and NINOWSKYJ boarded the train. I had no desire to pay extra fare for the fast train because only a few minutes later another train was leaving for Munich and I took it. I arrived in Munich at 8:15 and at 8:30 I was already in my office on ZEPPELINSTR. 67. I worked there till 5 p.m. NINOWSKYJ came to ZEPPELINSTR. 67 a little while after I did, because he stopped at the Main Railroad Station to have some milk at the milk-shop.

About 6 o'clock p.m. I was home, and shortly thereafter WASYLKO came to my apartment. I immediately reproached him for not meeting us with KOROWETS at the agreed upon time and place. He replied that he was under the impression that KOROWETS was visiting with us. He (WASYLKO) told me that KOROWETS <sup>in</sup> the morning of 9 Jan. 1956 went to the city, and since then never came home again.

At any rate I haven't seen KOROWETS since 10 p.m. on 8 Jan. 1956, when we have parted, and I haven't got the slightest idea where he could be.

In my opinion the following three possibilities may exist:

- 1) that he was abducted from Munich by English secret service men; he was

almost for two years under surveillance in England. Then suddenly he takes off for a trip to Germany - this is something to think about.

2) That he, on his own free will, returned to Russia. It can easily be the case that his trips to West Germany and to England were Russian assignments.

3) That he was abducted by Russian Secret Service Men and taken to Russia.

I personally had nothing to do with the disappearance of KOROVETS and deny emphatically any connections with same. I can testify that NINOWSKYJ also had nothing to do with it.

It is not true that BANDERA invited KOROVETS for the birthday celebration, because I have told KOROVETS a day before, that BANDERA at the time was not in Munich. I may also add that the BANDERA group is in no way interested in doing away with KOROVETS.

DISPOSITION OF THE CASE.

After identification procedures have been accomplished, due to the fact that ZEROZYK has a steady residence, he has been released at 1:30 p.m. on the 20th of Jan. 1956.



F.

Municipal Council of the City of Munich..

Police Headquarters

Dept. KD-2

Munich 20 Jan. 1956

Record about Produced Person

NAME: POPEL STEFAN

NICKNAME: None

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 Sept. 1909

BIRTHPLACE: Poland

NAME, PROFESSION, ADDRESS OF PARENTS:

MICHAEL and ROSALIE, nee KUSCEYK, born in JAROSLAW, both deceased

MARITAL STATUS: Married.

WIFE's NAME: JAROSLAWA, nee BANACH

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 3

OCCUPATION: Writer

ADDRESS: Munich 22, ROSENBUSCH ST. 6/3

LAST NIGHT SLEEPING QUARTERS: As above

NATIONALITY: Stateless

IDENTITY PAPERS: Traveling Passport No. 0104760 issued by the STERNBERG's

Regional state office on the 20th of Jan. 1955.

ARMY CATEGORY: None

DRIVING LICENCE: Class 1 and 3, issued by the Police Headquarters in Munich  
on the 13th of August 1946.

LAST PERMANENT AND VOLUNTARY RESIDENCE: In Munich since July 1944.

THIS PERSON WAS PRODUCED BY: VOGEL U. KOLBECK, dept. KD-2

PLACE OF ARREST: Munich, ROSENBUSCHSTR. No. 6/3 (apartment).

Removed from Project *Aerodynamic*  
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JOB # 69-425/83  
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*and so*  
proper as well as foreign units. For time being I am the leader of the foreign units.

In 1945 a segment of this movement, which up till this day goes under the same name, separated from us.

The organization which separated from us is led by LEW ROBERT and has its headquarters in Munich on DACHAUER Str. 9. The split came about because of the different interpretations of the assignments which were issued by this organization in UKRAINIA. Our goals generally are still the same, however, there are no mutual contacts between us.

IN REFERENCE TO THE CASE:

I know KOROWETS personally. I became acquainted with him for the first time in the Northern Germany, in December 1953. I believe this meeting took place in DUSSELDORF. He just came to Germany as a courier from UKRAINIA.

In Germany he became connected with PIDHAJNYJ who took care of him. PIDHAJNYJ belongs to the group which separated from us. Correction: -- up until the arrival of KOROWETS, PIDHAJNYJ belonged to my group, and only when the split took place in 1954, he went over to the REBET group. Even though KOROVETS remained with PIDHAJNYJ, he was impartial on the issue, which led to the splitting of the foreign stationed organizations. KOROVETS had instructions to return back to UKRAINIA.

The second time I came together with KOROWETS was in London a propos an organizational discussion. At that time KOROWETS made up his mind to collaborate with PIDHAJNYJ, because he hoped that this will offer him better technical possibilities to effect his return to UKRAINIA. In the spring of 1955 I have written a letter to KOROVETS and asked him to help me with the preparations for the establishment of connections with the UKRAINIAN underground units. KOROWETS informed me thereupon that he was in no position to do anything about it.

On the 8th of Jan. 1956 my family and I were in TIROL, and from there on the 10th of Jan. 1956, about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, we came back again. On the next day I found out from NINOWSKYJ that KOROWETS was in Munich, that he personally talked with him, and that, according to the information received from PIDHAJNYJ, KOROVETS disappeared and was missing since the 9th of Jan. 1956. PIDHAJANJ expressed his suspicion, that KOROWETS was probably in our hands. NINOWSKYJ informed PIDHAJNYJ, that KOROWETS was not staying with him or with anyone from his organization, and advised him to inform the police immediately about it.

There is nothing more I can tell you about this case. I wish to state again that I am in no way mixed up in this case."

PIDHAJNYJ is the fellow who is responsible for KOROVETS.

74-124-27/3

F.

Municipal Council of the City of Munich..

Police Headquarters

Dept. KD-2

Munich 20 Jan. 1956

Record about Produced Person

NAME: POPEL STEFAN

NICKNAME: None

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 Sept. 1909

BIRTHPLACE: Poland

NAME, PROFESSION, ADDRESS OF PARENTS:

MICHAEL and ROSALIE, nee KUSCEYK, born in JAROSLAW, both deceased

MARITAL STATUS: Married.

WIFE's NAME: JAROSLAWA, nee BANACH

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 3

OCCUPATION: Writer

ADDRESS: Munich 22, ROSENBUSCH ST. 6/3

LAST NIGHT SLEEPING QUARTERS: As above

NATIONALITY: Stateless

IDENTITY PAPERS: Traveling Passport No. 0104760 issued by the STERNBERG's

Regional state office on the 20th of Jan. 1955.

ARMY CATEGORY: None

DRIVING LICENCE: Class 1 and 3, issued by the Police Headquarters in Munich  
on the 13th of August 1946.

LAST PERMANENT AND VOLUNTARY RESIDENCE: In Munich since July 1944.

THIS PERSON WAS PRODUCED BY: VOGEL U. KOLBECK, dept. KD-2

PLACE OF ARREST: Munich, ROSENBUSCHSTR. No. 6/3 (apartment).

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DECLARATION:

It was stated that I was born on the 1st of Sept. 1909 in JAROSLAW, Poland. I wish to make a correction: my true birth-date is 1 Jan. 1909, and I was born not in JAROSLAW, but in UHRYNW/STARYJ. Up till 1945 I carried my right name BANDERA. The records in my passport contain all the necessary data.

My name as well as my birthplace and date of birth I have changed when the NKVD and MGB agents started to look for me and following me, when I became the leader of the UKRAINIAN anti-bolshevist independent movement.

This change of my name and my reasons for it, I have reported to the state office of Protection of the Constitution in 1954. I personally did not submit this report to the state office of Protection of the Constitution, but I ~~had~~ passed on this information through professor V. MENDE of the DUSSELDORF,

Office for Homeless Foreigners.

An official notice to the proper German authorities, so far, I have not submitted, because of political reasons it was not advisable to go about the changing of my name in the customary way, hence this would give away my real name to my political opponents.

The UKRAINIAN independence movement has been created already before the war. At the beginning of the RUSSO-GERMAN war we announced the independence of the UKRAINE, however, this was not recognized by Hitler. The leaders of this movement, to which I too belonged, were arrested and sent to the concentration camps in Germany. I personally was imprisoned in the SACHSENHAUSEN concentration camps and set free again in 1944.

After the capitulation took place, this movement, which was still in existence, was boosted up again. The goals of this movement were the liberation of UKRAINE from the Russian domination, and the establishment of an independent UKRAINIAN State. This movement consists of an underground movement in UKRAINE